

ROOSEVELT DAM IS FORMALLY OPENED

GREATEST RECLAMATION PROJECT IN THE WORLD SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.

AFRICAN EXPLORER HONORED GUEST

Cheering Crowds Congratulate Former President to Whom is Due Honor of Starting Project—Makes Principal Speech.

Roosevelt, Ariz.—Amid the cheers of thousands assembled on March 18 to witness the formal opening of the largest dam in the world, the Roosevelt structure across the canyon of the Salt river, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, under the direction of her father, touched the button that sent the imprisoned waters of the Arizona river rippling through the vast system of canals that will transform this sun-baked construction town and 200,000 acres of shifting desert sand into a veritable Garden of Eden. The arrival of the Roosevelt party, who motored 75 miles across the desert to attend the ceremonies, was a signal for wild hilarity among those assembled to witness the event. After the first enthusiastic greeting had died away the party was escorted to a platform erected near the famous dam.

These ceremonies mark the successful termination of one of the greatest reclamation projects the world has ever seen. The mean the reclamation of miles of burning desert, the termination of years of toll under the blazing Arizona sun, and the addition to Arizona's farming lands of a territory whose productive wealth will equal that of the most favored farming districts of the world. For countless ages the principal stream of Arizona, the Salt river, swollen to torrential proportions in the spring by the melting snows of the distant mountains and diminishing to a tiny creek under the blazing sun of summer, has wound its tortuous course through hundreds of miles of sun-seared desert land that needed but the application of water to blossom into luxuriant vegetable life. The waste of this rich territory was called to the attention of Colonel Roosevelt when he occupied the presidential chair, and he, in turn, ordered the government's reclamation department to investigate. Engineers were sent to explore the valley of the Salt river. Maps were made of its winding course and samples of its soil were forwarded to Washington, with lengthy reports. Here the reports were passed upon by the reclamation department, the soil was analyzed and the matter referred to the president, whose warm interest had given the scheme life.

This, however, was but the beginning; the physical construction yet remained. The town of Phoenix, Ariz., was chosen as a base of supplies and from that place the heavy machinery, tools, lumber and the thousands and one odds and ends that go to make up a construction camp were hauled 75 miles through the burning desert to a point where the canyon of the Salt river was but 1,100 feet across. Here the first rude huts of the now flourishing town of Roosevelt sprang into being and actual work upon what was destined to be one of the largest dams in the world, commenced. All this was some three years ago, and since that time the work has been steadily carried on till today the structure as it stands complete is a massive wall of stone whose feet rest on the solid rock far below the shifting river bed and rise a sheer 280 feet to the parapet that borders the broad roadway along its top, imprisoning a lake, 30 miles in length, whose waters would cover a million and a quarter acres a foot in depth. But aside from the mere physical construction of the dam are other interesting features. The ingenious method of government employed to finance the scheme, so that every cent of the sum expended could be used again to promote still more reclamation projects; and the soil condition that makes the arid desert land so fertile when water is applied. In this warm climate and with the brilliant sunshine almost every day is phenomenal. Crops follow crops in constant succession and when the soil is well subdued, high-grade fruit trees are set out, so that with proper handling the land which without water cannot grow anything of value, is able to return an enormous revenue amounting to hundreds of dollars per acre, or even, when set in fruit, several thousand.

All of this is produced without direct cost to the people of the United States. The government builds the great dam and canal system. It does not call upon the taxpayers, but utilizes for this purpose a fund derived from the disposal of public land. This fund is not given away. It is invested in these works, and then the people who are benefited must pay back the cost of the investment at so much per acre in ten annual installments. The money coming back is used over again, every dollar being reinvested in additional works as fast as payments are made for those completed. This, in brief, is the story of the great Arizona reclamation project as outlined by the many speakers who followed Colonel Roosevelt at the dedication exercises.

Longevity Germ in Kraut. Cincinnati, O.—The Rev. Earl Flynn of Berkeley, Cal., told a Y. M. C. A. audience in an address on long life and health: "The food which contains the longevity germ is sauerkraut. The man or woman who keeps himself on a diet of this kind, barring any unusual ills, ought to live a century or more. Sauerkraut is very nutritious and should be on the table of everybody who longs for a long and happy life. Any man who is so fat that he cannot see his feet while walking ought to be arrested."

BAN ON COLORED TEA

FOOD COMMISSIONER SERVES NOTICE TO DEALERS.

No Importations of Artificial Colors After May 1 and No Sales in Buckeye State After July 1.

Columbus, O.—Tea is to be tea in Ohio after July 1 without any artificial coloring. One result will be that so-called green and black species will be very much alike in appearance. Another probably will be an immediate increased demand for the artificially colored teas now on the market. Dairy and Food Commissioner Strode has sent notice to grocers and dealers informing them that the national board of tea experts has ordered that no artificially colored teas can be admitted to the United States after May 1. Strode gives two months of grace to Ohio dealers. In explanation he said:

"This action is a radical departure from the long established custom and universal practice of selling artificially colored teas. So long as the importation of colored tea was permitted by the national government it was impossible for the states to maintain an uncolored standard, although their food laws may have been broad enough to cover this kind of adulteration, as is the case in Ohio. The practice of coloring tea by artificial methods is naturally thought to be resorted to for the purpose of concealing damage or inferiority and making it appear better than it really is. The dairy and food department will co-operate with the national board in preventing the sale of colored teas, but that dealers may have time to dispose of stocks on hand, the ban will not go on in Ohio until July 1, 1911, and the dealers are asked to govern themselves accordingly. The decision means that as soon as the green tea now in the country is disposed of Japanese and Chinese green teas will be olive green in color instead of the present grayish tone, the difference between the two shades being very marked. Ceylon green tea, which also is artificially colored, will also be changed in appearance. It will be olive green and will resemble uncolored Japan teas."

PLEASED WITH POSTAL BANKS

Postmaster General Hitchcock Says System Has Been More Successful Than Expected.

Washington, D. C.—After analyzing reports submitted by the 43 second class postoffices which have been operating postal savings banks since January 3, Postmaster General Hitchcock made the statement that the system "had been more successful than reasonably could have been expected." The reports cover the period between January 3 and February 29, 1911. In that time 6,861 separate deposits were made and 3,923 accounts were opened. The net amount on deposit on February 28 was \$133,869. The 43 cities in which the banks are operating have an aggregate population of 370,000.

SHOCKING DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Man and Wife Are Brutally Murdered, Their Son Being Held Charged With the Crime.

Ansonia, Conn.—One of the most shocking double tragedies that has been committed in the state of Connecticut occurred when Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitzgibbons, two well known Irish residents of Division street, this city, were brutally murdered and their residence set on fire. Thomas Fitzgibbons, jr., their son, is locked up in the police station charged with the crime. While the son admitted chopping the father's head off he claims that the father killed his mother and then he took the axe away from him, and, as he says, beat the father's head to a pulp.

NEGRO EDUCATOR ASSAULTED

Booker T. Washington is Mistaken for "Jack the Peeper" and Badly Beaten Up.

New York City.—Booker T. Washington, the great negro educator, president of Tuskegee institute and friend of presidents and statesmen, was mistaken for a "Jack the peeper" and so badly beaten that he had to be sent to Flower hospital, where two wounds four inches each in length had to be sewed up and his left ear, almost torn from his head, had to be dressed and bandaged, all inflicted by Elbert Ulrich.

Big Corporation Founder Dies.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Col. Lewis T. Brown of Pittsburgh, a millionaire, 66 years old, who, with Andrew Carnegie, formed the United States Steel Corporation, died here of stomach trouble.

Train Hits Car, Two Die.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Two persons met death and four others were injured, two perhaps fatally, when a street car in which they were riding was cut in two by a Lackawanna passenger train at a grade crossing near Clinton street. The dead: Mrs. John McCormick, 35; Robert W. Hoehn, 30, motorman. John Fay, an actor, and Frederick Gottman, another motorman, sustained broken limbs and were hurt internally and Thomas Uhly, the street car conductor, and an unknown man were slightly injured.

SAYS JAPAN IS FOR PEACE WITH U. S.

BARON UCHIDA OFFICIALLY DENIES ANY HOSTILE INTENTION OF HIS NATION.

AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT IMPORTANT

Declares Influx of Laborers to Hawaiian Islands is Due to Need for Help on the Sugar Plantations.

Washington, D. C.—Baron Yasuya Uchida, ambassador in Washington from the Japanese emperor, formally and officially denied any hostile intention on the part of his nation towards the United States either in Hawaii or elsewhere. Japan is for peace with the United States, according to her diplomatic representative. His statement was most important. It was made at a special audience arranged for 24 hours in advance when Baron Uchida was informed in writing that the New York American would be glad to put its columns at his disposal for any communication he might desire to make regarding the great influx of Japanese subjects into the Hawaiian Islands.

In the intervening period there was ample time for the ambassador to communicate with his home government on the subject. He appointed noon of yesterday at the Japanese embassy as the time and place of meeting the American correspondent when he made the subjoined statement. It is the first definite and extended outline of the attitude of Japan toward the United States that has been made public since the Root-Takahira "gentlemen's agreement" on immigration. The tone in which the ambassador spoke was earnest. There could be no doubt that he felt the urgency of the existing situation and the importance of the declaration which he slowly and carefully pronounced. The ambassador laid great stress upon the traditional friendship between Japan and the United States. "It is necessary that this friendship continue," he said dwelling with emphasis on the word "necessary." Following is Baron Uchida's authorized declaration:

"It is nonsense and unjust to the Japanese government to attribute such acts as are intimated in these dispatches. If you investigate the history of Japanese immigration to the Hawaiian Islands you find that it began about 25 years ago. The royal government needed Japanese labor to work the sugar plantations and asked Japan to furnish it. There was some hesitancy at first but finally the request was complied with and immigration continued to the islands from my country for a number of years. It has practically stopped now, as it has to all American possessions and, in fact to every foreign power. Our government wants our people at home to have their own internal problems to solve, we have Korea and Manchuria to attend to. The deep thinking Americans certainly attribute no ulterior motive to the presence of Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines or any other land under the American flag. The recent treaty has brought the two countries even closer together than before. I and other Japanese in this country are deeply charmed and grieved to see this war agitation."

"With respect to Mexico, I can only add what I have said before. There is no league I have said before. There is Japan in existence or in contemplation that could possibly be interpreted as antagonistic to America. In fact there is no compact between the two countries that the world does not know of. I have denied such intimations and insinuations so often recently, and so I understand has the Mexican ambassador, that it is time our words should have the effect of killing such rumors. I repeat again, that the present troubles in Mexico have absolutely no connection, directly or indirectly with Japan. I have no comment to make on recent expert opinions of European army and naval experts with reference to Japan and America, except to say they have been made at a great distance from the powers which they vitally concern. I regret that these gentlemen have expressed such opinions, particularly for publication. There can be no serious misunderstanding between my country and the United States. Aside from trade relations, the traditional friendship between the two countries is too great and too strong for the severing of present relations. Nearly 35 per cent of Japan's export trade is with the United States. It would be manifestly absurd to destroy this or even hamper it. Japan and America are friends of many years standing and it is necessary that this friendship continue. The two governments, I think, will understand each other. The whole agitation is preposterous. It is nonsensical. The thinking people of America, I am sure, characterize it as such."

Brands Columbus as Impostor.

Paris, France.—Simultaneously with the erection of a colossal statue in honor of Christopher Columbus at Buenos Ayres will be published here on Saturday two volumes of a work by Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the American embassy, in which the discoverer of America is branded an impostor and a humbug and placed in a class with explorers like Doctor Cook. Mr. Vignaud retired from the American embassy two years ago and has since devoted his entire time to the completion of a study of Columbus which has consumed in all 50 years. The author is 81 years of age.

Scalds Kill Wealthy Man.

New York City.—Facts in the strange death of aged, wealthy and picturesque Edwin Lord, an intimate friend of Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, John W. Gates and other prominent men, were revealed here. Mr. Lord was found in the bathtub of his suite on the afternoon of March 17. He was fully dressed. The hot water faucet was turned on full and the aged man who had fallen on his back, had been scalded from neck to feet. He died that night. Lord left a fortune of about \$1,000,000.

WOMAN IS CONVICTED

MRS. MELBER GUILTY OF SECOND DEGREE MURDER.

Judge Sentences Mother Who Has Been on Trial for Slaying Son to State Prison.

Albany, N. Y.—"Edith Melber, you have been found guilty of murder in the second degree, for which I sentence you to serve an indeterminate term at hard labor in the state prison at Auburn, the minimum of which shall be 20 years and the maximum shall be your natural life."

These words falling from the lips of Justice Wesley O. Howard ended the suspense under which Mrs. Melber had been laboring for two weeks during her trial for the murder of her five-year-old son, George Melber, on January 6, last. While they were being pronounced a solemn stillness fell over the big court room, women leaned forward in their seats to catch the words of the court, men listened with a silent attention while a big crowd waited outside to learn the outcome of the trial. Mrs. Melber paid no more attention to the verdict and sentence than she has at some of the other incidents of the trial. It was not until the jury had been discharged that she broke down and wept copiously. Mrs. Linda Simmons of Syracuse, sister of Mrs. Melber, also wept, while Mrs. Standford of Schenectady tried to comfort them both.

While Howard Kirk was standing in line with the jury men to get his pay for acting as a witness, Mrs. Simmons strode up to him and shaking her finger in his face accused him of being responsible for her sister's downfall. He tried to avoid the glances that Mrs. Melber cast at him as she passed him on her way from the court and appeared to be deeply affected by the tongue lashing given him by Mrs. Simmons.

Mrs. Melber is reported to have said that Kirk was the one who was responsible for her trouble.

NINE HELD FOR LAND FRAUDS

Former Railroad President, Bankers and Brokers Are Indicted in City of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.—Nine men, including a former railroad president, bankers, brokers and financiers, were indicted by a federal grand jury in the Matanuska river (Alaska) coal land cases. The men are charged with having conspired to defraud the United States government of 10,000 acres of coal lands, valued at \$10,000,000. Those indicted are: A. C. Frost, formerly president of the Alaska northern railroad, formerly president and promoter of the Chicago & Milwaukee electric road and president of A. C. Frost & Co. George M. Seward, Chicago, receiver for A. C. Frost & Co. Pierre G. Beach, Chicago, formerly secretary of the Alaska Northern railroad and secretary and treasurer of the Frost company. Frank Watson, Spokane, Wash. George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., said to be financial backer of Frost. Duncan M. Stewart, Seward, Alaska, formerly manager of the Southern bank of Toronto, Can. Harry C. Osborne, Gwyn L. Francis and Francis H. Stewart, bankers and brokers of Toronto.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED

Complaint is Made Against Universal Portland Co., Which is an Adjunct of the Steel Trust.

Washington, D. C.—The railroad connections of the steel trust as a corporation and through its directors are to be investigated by the interstate commerce commission. Complaint was made to the commission that the steel trust is engaged in creating a monopoly in the sale of Portland cement in ten states, through its control of railroads in those states in favor of a trust owned cement manufacturing concern, by fixing discriminatory railroad freight rates. The Alpha Portland Cement Co. of Manchester, W. Va., through attorneys Louis H. Porter and Archibald Cox of New York, brings the charges of monopoly against the steel trust, and of discrimination through unjust, unreasonable and unfair rates to assist in bringing about this monopoly against 124 railroads. The Universal Portland Cement Co. of Universal, Pa., near Pittsburgh, is named as the beneficiary of the discriminatory rates.

Promoter Gets Three Years.

New York City.—George H. Munroe, long prominent among promoters of schemes of the "get-rich-quick" variety and who is said by government officials to have obtained at least \$500,000 from confiding investors in his propositions during the past few years, was convicted in the United States circuit court here of using the mails in connection with fraudulent stock operations. Judge Hough sentenced Munroe to serve three years in the federal prison at Atlanta.

Resigns Steel Trust Post.

New York City.—The deep laid purpose of the Morgan interests to rid the United States Steel Corporation of the Carnegie influence became clearly apparent when from the steel trust offices it was announced that William Dickson, first vice president, would retire on May 1. While the announcement issued by Chairman Gary of the executive board conveyed the impression that Dickson had resigned it was generally accepted in Wall street that Dickson had not resigned until he found to resist was useless.

Practical Fashions

LADIES' KITCHEN APRON.



This apron offers sufficient protection to the gown when the wearer is doing any ordinary work. In cooking the main danger is to the front of the skirt, which can be splattered, and sometimes to the bib.

The front of the apron is so cut that it holds in closely to the figure and there are a few gathers around the waist at the sides, to make the skirts sufficiently full. The large pockets form part of the straps which go over the shoulders.

This apron always looks neat. It takes little material, and it is simple to make. It will generally answer all purposes quite as well as a more bulky garment.

The pattern (2508) is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 2508. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

LADIES' WAIST.



The waist pattern shown here is a novel variation of the favorite peasant waist, for the side piece and sleeve are cut in one. The unbroken shoulder line is here modified by the introduction of Gibson tucks. These are attached to yoke depth in front and to the waist line in the back. A broad applied box plait in front offers an opportunity for the introduction of some hand embroidery. A high collar finishes the neck and the long sleeves are gathered into deep cuffs.

Of the many materials which are suitable for this waist we may mention linen, pique, repp, pongee and silk. The pattern (5346) is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 5346. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

Something Lacking. "I don't like my new gown very well," said the young lady. "The material is awfully pretty, and the style is all right, but it needs something to improve the shape of it." "Why," suggested her dearest friend, "don't you let some other girl wear it?"

Might Live Forever. Taking Up Henry Ward Beecher's declaration that "Yellow fever is God Almighty's opinion of dirt," a writer says nobody would die if he could keep perfectly clean.

WOMAN ESCAPES OPERATION

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Elwood, Ind.—"Your remedies have cured me and I have only taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was sick three months and could not walk. I suffered all the time. The doctors said I could not get well without an operation, for I could hardly stand the pains in my sides, especially my right one, and down my right leg. I began to feel better when I had taken only one bottle of Compound, but kept on as I was afraid to stop too soon."—Mrs. EDDIE MULLEN, 2728 N. B. St., Elwood, Ind.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

SUNSHINE AND GOOD HEALTH

Wherever Sun's Rays Penetrate Human Life is Quickened and Health and Happiness Promoted.

The sunlight, with its mellowing warmth and radiance, is one of the great essentials to good health. Wherever it penetrates, in prudently regulated moderation, it quickens human life, promotes health and happiness, and may be truly regarded as one of the best friends of man and beast. The common practice of providing blinds, shutters, curtains and other means for shrouding the windows and shutting out the sunshine, is undoubtedly a great mistake, and makes for physical weakness and ill health. More window light, more sunshine, and not less, is what we require. Let all your apartments, kitchen, sitting rooms, parlors and bedrooms, too, be flooded with sunlight as much as possible.

Make Good. "Wake up, Gull," says the burglar, shaking the man by the shoulder. The man wakes up, and jumps up, too.

"I went troo dis house las' week an' got \$100 an' a bum gold watch," explained the burglar; "an' de papers said dat you said your loss was \$100 an' joolry to the amount o' five or six hundred."

"Ye-yes?" "Well, make good, sport. Me pardner dat was watchin' on de outside made me cough up de difference between what I got and what you said I got. Now, you got to make good. You can't beat me dat way."—Judge's Library.

Professional Foresight. "That fellow has a fearful nerve," said the dealer in firearms.

"Who is he?" "An alienist. He says he will give me a commission on his business if I will hand his card to every wild-eyed person who comes in and buys a revolver."

Short Trip. "Twobble started to read Dr. Elliot's Harvard Classics." "How far did he get before stopping?" "As far as the bookcase."

Saves Breakfast Worry—

A package of

Post Toasties

on the pantry shelf.

Served in a minute.

With cream or stewed fruit.

DELICIOUS!

SATISFYING!

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,

Battle Creek, Mich.